

19—Personal Protective Equipment

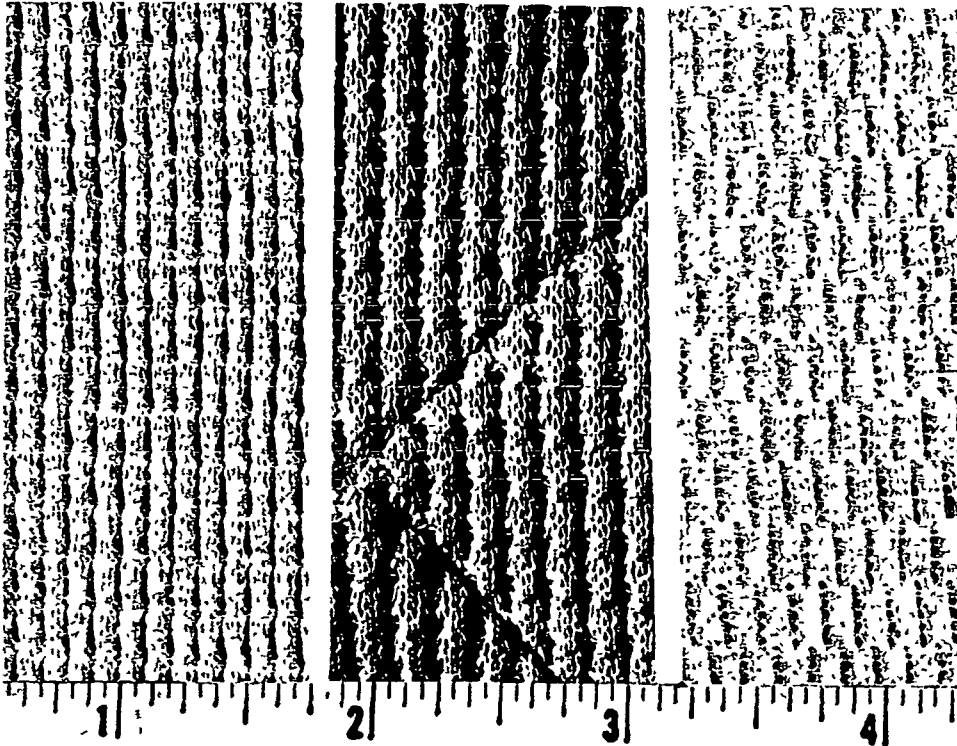


FIG 19-55 —Various types of thermal knit cotton materials used for regular style cold weather underwear. Note the air pockets which give materials their insulating properties.

clothing are much more desirable.

For protection against exposure to oil and the various other compounds which rapidly attack ordinary rubber, all the equipment discussed can be obtained in plastic and synthetic rubbers.

Women's clothing and protection

Women require practically the same safety features in protective clothing and equipment as men do, but styles of clothing may differ considerably in appearance.

It is desirable to have women wear the same type of dress, uniform, or smock. Skirts and loose, frilly clothing are easily caught in moving machinery. Where this danger is present, slacks and short-sleeved shirts are commonly worn. Tie strings for aprons should be of a type that can be easily broken.

The possibility of serious scalp injury is

present when women work near moving machinery. Hair covering is desirable for cleanliness, particularly in food products industries.

Caps to be used near sparks or flame should be flame-resistant. A cap should have a stiff brim long enough and rigid enough to provide some warning before the head itself comes in contact with moving objects. Any fad of wearing cap visors turned up should be combatted. When string-tied caps are worn, the bow in the back should be tucked under the cap. Hair-nets and turbans do not give sufficient protection against moving machinery. Additional details on women's caps were given under Hair Protection.

Shoes with high or run-over heels, sneakers, and toeless shoes or sandals are not suitable for factory work, particularly where heavy materials or hot liquids are handled. Many companies require women employees to wear